

KENTUCKY

WEDNESDAY,

GAZETTE.

[No. 623.]

August 29, 1798.

[Vol. XI.]

LEXINGTON—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD,

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.



Abstract of an act to provide for the valuation of Lands and Dwelling Houses, and the enumeration of Slaves, within the United States.

For the purpose of making those valuations and enumerations, the different States are laid off in divisions, viz:

The State of New-Hampshire shall contain five divisions—Massachusetts nine—Rhode-Island three—Connecticut five—Vermont five—New-York nine—New-Jersey five—Pennsylvania nine—Delaware three—Maryland seven—Virginia eleven—Kentucky five—North-Carolina seven—Tennessee three—South-Carolina five—Georgia three.

The divisions in the state of Kentucky are as follows: The first division to consist of the counties of Madison, Lincoln, Garrard, Mercer, Washington, and that part of Franklin which lies on the south side of the Kentucky river; the second division to consist of the counties of Nelson, Shelby, Jefferson, Bullitt and Hardin; the third division to consist of the counties of Greene, Logan, Christian and Warren; the fourth division to consist of the counties of Mason, Fleming, Bracken, Campbell, Harrison and Bourbon; and the fifth division to consist of the counties of Fayette, Woodford, Scott, Clarke, Montgomery and that part of Franklin which lies on the north side of the Kentucky river.

A new county formed in any division, to be considered as part of said division; if formed of part of two or more divisions, the commissioners appointed by this act, to determine to which of the divisions it shall belong. One commissioner to be appointed in each division, who shall reside therein; and if the appointment of a commissioner in any division shall not be made during the present session of congress, the appointment to be made by the president, during the recess of the senate, and also grant commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session of congress. The commissioners to be appointed to take and subscribe an oath, faithfully and impartially to discharge their trust; and entering on the duties without taking such oath, to forfeit and pay two hundred dollars. The commissioner first named and qualified in each state, to convene the others at such time and place as he shall direct; and a majority of those convened, shall have power to adjourn to such time and place, as they shall judge proper; and a majority of those to be appointed in each state, when convened, shall be a board, competent to any duties enjoined by this act. They shall appoint a clerk who shall hold his office at the pleasure of said commissioners, and who shall take an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge his trust; he shall keep a record of all the proceedings of said commissioners, and in case of failure to discharge his duty, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, and be discharged from office. Any commissioner failing to attend any general meeting, without a reasonable excuse, to be judged of by a majority of those present, at the next meeting, shall forfeit and pay ten dollars for each and every day he shall be absent.

The commissioners of each state, convened as aforesaid, shall divide their respective states into convenient assessment districts; in each of which, they shall appoint a respectable freeholder, as principal assessor, and such number of respectable freeholders, as assistant assessors, as they shall judge necessary, who shall take and subscribe the following oath, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear or affirm, that I will, to the best of my knowledge, ability, and

judgment, diligently and faithfully execute the office and duties of assessor for (naming the assessment district) without favor or partiality, and that I will do equal right and justice in every case in which I shall act as assessor;" and every assessor acting without having taken such oath, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

The assessors so qualified are to enquire after and concerning all lands, dwelling houses and slaves in their respective assessment districts; and to enumerate the said lands, dwelling houses and slaves, in the manner following, to wit: every dwelling house above the value of one hundred dollars, with the out houses erected, not exceeding two acres, in any case, shall be valued at the rate such dwelling houses, with the lot and appurtenances aforesaid are worth in money, with a due regard to the situation. All lands and town lots, except lots on which dwelling houses above the value of one hundred dollars, with the appurtenances, are erected as aforesaid, shall be valued by the quantity, either in acres or square feet, as the case may be, at the average rate which each separate and entire tract or lot is worth in money, in a due relation to other lands and lots, and with reference to all advantages, either of soil or situation, and to all buildings and other improvements of whatever kind, except dwelling houses above the value of one hundred dollars, and the out houses appurtenant thereto. And all slaves above the age of twelve, and under fifty years, except such as from fringed infirmities or bodily disability, may be incapable of labor, shall be enumerated: Provided that all property belonging to the United States, or any state, or which is permanently exempted from taxation by the laws of the state wherein the same is situated or possessed, shall be exempted from the aforesaid valuation and enumeration.

The assessors to require from each person owning or possessing taxable property, or having the care thereof, separate written lists, specifying in one, dwelling houses, their situation, the dimensions of the same, their number of stories, the number and dimensions of their windows, of what materials built, whether wood, brick or stone; the number, description and dimensions of the out houses appurtenant to them, with the names of the owners or occupiers. Another, respecting lands, specifying the quantity of each separate tract or lot, the number, description & dimensions of all wharves and buildings thereon, except dwelling houses above the value of one hundred dollars, and the out houses appurtenant thereto. The third list, respecting slaves, specifying the number above twelve, and under fifty years of age, with the name of the owner, possessor or occupiers. If any person shall deliver or disclose to an assessor, a false or fraudulent list, with intent to evade or defraud the valuation or enumeration directed to be made, such person shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred, nor exceeding five hundred dollars. Any person failing or refusing to deliver lists as aforesaid to the assessor, when thereto required, unless prevented by sickness or absence from home, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

If any assessor shall fail to perform his duty within the time prescribed by legal instructions, (unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable accident) he shall be discharged from office, and forfeit two hundred dollars. Immediately after the valuations &c. are completed, the principal assessor in each assessment district, shall by written notices, posted in at least four of the most public places in such district, advertise the place where said

lists may be seen and examined; and during fifteen days after such notifications to be published, appeals will be received and determined by him, relative to any error or excessive valuation.

Whenever any lands or dwelling houses, after valuation, shall be alienated or transferred, the surveyors of the revenue for the district, if it be a dwelling house, or an entire tract of land, shall charge the amount of the valuation to the purchaser, and credit the account of the person disposing of the same, but if a dwelling house or tract of land shall be divided, it shall be apportioned agreeable to the value of each part. New houses erected and inhabited after the first day of October next, or houses and lands exempted by law, from paying taxes, at the time of making the valuation, and shall be valued by the surveyor of the district in which they are situated, in the same manner and upon the same principles herein before prescribed. And when any dwelling house shall be destroyed or damaged by fire or other accident, the valuation shall be cancelled entirely, or reduced in proportion to the damage, as shall be equitable.

Each commissioner shall be allowed as a compensation for his services, 150 dollars in addition of an allowance of three dollars per diem, for each and every day, in going to, attending at, and returning from any general meeting of the commissioners, or in visiting the several assessment districts. Each clerk to be allowed a sum, for the time he may be employed, not exceeding the rate of five hundred dollars per annum. Each assessor, other than principal assessor, one dollar and fifty cents per diem, for every day employed in collecting lists; and one dollar per diem, for every day employed in arranging lists, and making valuations and enumerations. Each principal assessor, to be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per diem, for each day employed in any business assigned to him in that department. And in addition to the foregoing compensations, the commissioners and assessors aforesaid, shall be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for books and stationery.

All letters or packets to or from any commissioner, shall, within the state for which he is appointed, be conveyed by post, free of postage.

To defray the expenses incident to the valuation and enumeration directed by this act, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars are appropriated.

Abstract of an Act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

It is enacted, That a direct tax of two million of dollars is to be laid upon the United States, and apportioned in the following manner:

| | Dist. | C. M. |
|---------------------|--------|-------|
| On the state of New | | |
| Hampshire, | 77705 | 30 2 |
| Massachusetts, | 260435 | 31 2 |
| Rhode Island, | 37502 | 8 0 |
| Connecticut, | 129757 | 0 2 |
| Vermont, | 46854 | 18 7 |
| New York, | 181600 | 70 7 |
| New Jersey, | 98387 | 25 3 |
| Pennsylvania, | 231717 | 72 7 |
| Delaware, | 30470 | 79 2 |
| Maryland, | 152161 | 65 4 |
| Virginia, | 245488 | 66 5 |
| Kentucky, | 37643 | 09 7 |
| North Carolina, | 192607 | 06 5 |
| Tennessee, | 18206 | 38 3 |
| South Carolina, | 112907 | 71 0 |
| Georgia, | 28874 | 87 5 |

This tax is to be collected by the supervisors, inspectors and collectors of the internal revenues of the United States, under the direction of the se-

cretary of the treasury; and assessed upon dwelling houses, lands and slaves, according to the enumeration and valuation to be made under the act entitled, "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," and in the following manner:

Upon every dwelling house, which, with the out houses appurtenant thereto, and the lot whereon the same are erected, not exceeding two acres in any case, which shall be valued under the law aforesaid, at more than one hundred, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, there shall be paid two mills on each dollar of such valuation. Upon every dwelling house, &c. valued as aforesaid, at more than five hundred, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, there shall be paid three mills for each dollar. If more than one thousand, and not exceeding three thousand dollars, there shall be paid four mills for each dollar. If more than three thousand, and not exceeding six thousand dollars, there shall be paid five mills for each dollar. If more than six thousand, and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, six mills for each dollar. If more than ten thousand, and not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, seven mills for each dollar. If more than fifteen thousand, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, eight mills for each dollar. If more than twenty thousand, and not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, nine mills for each dollar. If more than thirty thousand dollars, one cent for each dollar of such valuation.

Upon every slave enumerated according to the act aforesaid, there shall be assessed fifty cents.

The whole amount of the sums assessed on dwelling houses and slaves as above directed, shall be deducted from the sum apportioned to the state, and the remainder of said sum shall be assessed upon the lands within the state, according to the valuations to be made agreeable to the aforesaid act, and at such rate per centum, as will be sufficient to produce the said remainder.

If, on making the assessments, it shall appear that the sums to be assessed on houses and slaves in any state, will exceed the sum apportioned to such state, then there shall be deducted by the supervisor, from the sums to be assessed upon houses, such rate per centum, as shall be sufficient to reduce the whole amount of said assessments to the sum apportioned to such state.

The aforesaid tax shall be, and remain a lien on all lands and other real estate, and all slaves, for two years after the same shall become due and payable, which time shall be publicly notified.

All goods, chattels and effects shall be distrainable for said tax, except tools or implements of a trade or profession, beads of the plough necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms or the household utensils, or apparel necessary for a family.

* Ten mills make one cent; and one hundred cents one dollar; therefore two mills per centum, is equal to two tenths of one per centum.

MR. BRADFORD,
Please to give the following a place in your paper.

A writer who addresses himself to the *Citizen of Kentucky*, in your Gazette of the 22d instant, in effect, denies that he is the advocate, or friend of revolutionary measures—or that he wants Kentucky separated from the union. And he says if there are any such, they ought to be notified out, and the change confided to them.

Addressing myself with the people of Kentucky, I perfectly agree

With this writer, that all such should be known. And as he has declared, and pledged himself to prove, if *deposed*, that some of those who now circulate this report as to others—have themselves avowed it to be their wish to see this country separated from the United States. Now I do this publicly and solemnly deplore that all those persons who have avowed that they wish this State should be separated from the United States, may be distinctly pointed out, and the charge proved on them. No doubt it is of the utmost importance to this country, that all such should be known, not only as it will tend to point out the enemies from the friends of their country—but as I flatter myself there are only a few who with a diffusion, it will refuse the reputation of others from the suspicion which has gone far abroad, and which has been much increased by the activity of particular characters.

A CITIZEN OF KENTUCKY.
August 24th, 1798.

LONDON, May 15.
On Wednesday a meeting was held of the inhabitants of Chertsey, in Surrey, the right hon. Charles Fox in the chair, when it was resolved to form an armed Association in that parish. Mr. Fox, Sir J. Mawby, and 17 other gentlemen are appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

London Gazette, Saturday June 2.

Dublin Castle, May 29, 1798.

Official report from major general Sir James Duff, dated Monday even, May 29, 1798.

I marched from Limerick on Sunday morning, with sixty dragoons, the Dublin militia, their field pieces, with two carriage guns, to open the communication with Dublin, which I judged of the utmost importance to government. By means of cars for the infantry, I reached this place in three eight hours. I am now, at seven o'clock this morning, (Monday) marching to surround the town of Kildare. The head-quarters of the rebels, with seven pieces of artillery, one hundred and forty dragoons, and three hundred and fifty infantry. I have left the whole country behind me perfectly quiet and well protected by means of the troops and yeomanry corps. I hope to be able to forward this to you by the mail coach, which will effort to Naas. I am sufficiently strong. You may depend upon my prudence and success. My guns were well manned, and the troops in high spirits. The cruelties that have been committed on some of the officers and men, have exasperated them to a great degree. Of my future operations I will endeavor to inform you.

JAMES DUFF.

Tuesday, 2 o'clock, P. M. Kildare.
P. S. We found the rebels retiring from the town, on our arrival, armed. We followed them with the dragoons. I sent on some yeomen to tell them, on laying down their arms they should not be hurt. Unfortunately, some of them fired on the troops. From that moment they were attacked on all sides. Nothing could stop the rage of the troops. I believe from two to three hundred of the rebels were killed. We have three men killed and several wounded. I am too much fatigued to enlarge.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Dublin Castle, May 29.
Yesterday advices were received from Lieutenant Colonel Fotté, of the North Cork regiment of militia, that having advanced with 200 men against a very numerous body of rebels, his party was attacked when exhausted by the length of their march, and after killing a great number of the enemy, it was almost entirely cut off. Late in the evening General Lake arrived from Kilkenny, where he received the unconditional submission of a body of rebels, amounting to near 2000, who, after having delivered up their arms, and seven persons who were their leaders, were permitted to return into the king's peace. Their sorrow and repentance seemed complete. The town of Kildare, and the adjacent parishes, have also begged to make an unconditional submission.

June 1.
The unfortunate Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD, we have received advice, died on Monday of the wounds he received in resisting those who apprehended him.

The reports respecting the Toulon fleet are so various and contradictory, that but little reliance can be placed on any of them. The most probable is, that is defined for the west of Ireland. It is even rumored, that fix of them have been captured by Earl St. Vincent's fleet, but we have not been able to learn on what authority the reports rests. We hope, however, that some of our naval force will render a good account of them.

The grand master of Malta, at the particular solicitation of the emperor of Russia, has consented to receive the British fleet in the roads of Malta—a circumstance of the highest importance to our naval operations in the Mediterranean.

DUBLIN, June 3.
Enniscorthy (about 48 miles south of Dublin, on a fine river, called the Slaney) is in the hands of the rebels, who have put every Protestant to death.

Mr. Moore, of Rathangan, having drawn out his corps against the rebels, his Lieutenant, who was a Catholic, cried out that "he would not fire on his fellow citizens!"—"Nor I—Nor I!" ran through the corps. On which Mr. Moore called out, "What! have I no loyal men amongst you to stand by me?" Six or seven men instantly stood forward, who, with Mr. Moore, as instantly lost their lives, and the traitors fled to join the rebels.

The progress of their rebellion has been by no means so alarming within the last three days as its outset threatened.

PARIS, May 20.
News from Italy announces a suspension of arms between Great Britain and Spain. From Madrid we hear the same news.

Every thing is getting ready at Dunkirk for an invasion of the English islands of Jersey and Guernsey. It is reported, the King of Sardinia has abdicated his throne and come to Paris.

The grand expedition has proceeded from Toulon. Its object is yet a profound secret.—Bonaparte is on board.

May 21.
There have arrived in the upper Rhine 35,000 men, 22,000 of whom are from the army of England—the residue of the army of Mayence. We are entirely ignorant of their destination.

BOSTON, July 28.
AUTHENTIC.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated May 23.

"The development of the dispatches of the American envoys, has made some little fluttering at Paris. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the ministers of police and justice, they have got into the papers; and made long faces in the palace of the directory. But these monarchs know how to get rid of the business—they have all to fulminate a little louder against British influence, Pitt's guineas, and American delusion, through the medium of the Redacteur and Rame's journal, and the wonder will subside; or at least if this will not do, they can throw all the blame on Talleyrand, dismiss him from office and find him on some foreign embassy, appoint another minister as bad, or worse than he, and continue their piracies. This is easily done at Paris. In this country loyalty, every day increases. Sheridan has volunteered his services against the French—the duke of Clarence has offered to go captain of the fleet to lord Duncan; but has been refused. The voluntary subscription exceeds two millions sterling. Ireland is, in a measure, tranquil; notwithstanding all the *raw head and bloody bone* stories, which a set of unprincipled scoundrels are continually writing and disseminating. We are in hopes to hear of a treaty of alliance, on the broadest basis, with the United States. Such an alliance would defy the world in arms; and in a few years conquer all the French, Dutch and Spanish dominions in the New World."

August 6.
IRISH NEWS.
It is said there is an English gentleman in town by the name of Monkhouse, who was passenger in the Pack-

et, lately arrived at Halifax, and who has British news papers, lent to the editor of the Centinel, down to the middle of June. It is of course impossible to obtain a sight of them at present, to gratify the anxiety of an impatient public, until threatened and garbled by the impartial editor of that pure and uncorrupted Gazette.

Rumor says, however, that it has leaked out, notwithstanding the attempts continually made to conceal or prevent the truth—that the vaunted tranquillity of Ireland has ended in a civil war; (it is to be ought to be called) between the native Irish, and their infamous and brutal oppressors, dispatched from the royal preference of England by his Britannic Majesty, in person, to hold in fetters of iron, these honest but degraded people, the half starved peasantry of Ireland. It is said a dreadful battle has been lately fought in the vicinity of Wexford, about sixty miles from Dublin, in which the Irish were the victors. If true, as it is confidently said it is, soon will the republican harp of emancipated Hibernia, found its melodious notes to an improving and enlightened yeomanry; no slaves to the soil, but the sovereign lords of the globe.—A city of considerable population, has been said to have been consumed, and the whole British regiment destroyed in the terrible conflict.

The Irish, it is reported, were armed with pikes and musketry. A few days will explain the truth with more precision. In the mean time, we have no doubt, the long expected explosion has taken place in all its horrors. Ireland is the last prop of British despotism, if this is thrown down the whole system of tyranny which has covered the world in tears and blood for this last century, in Asia, Europe and America, will be shook to its foundation.

These feathers plucked from Caesar's wings, will make him
"Soar an ordinary pike."
Chronicle.

August 6.
Last Saturday morning Mr. Monkhouse, arrived in town from London, via Cape Cod. He was coming passenger in the June packet, bound to Halifax, but meeting a vessel he got on board, and arrived as above. We hear he has brought London papers to the 10th of June, at which time affairs remained in England nearly in the same manner as per last account.

The French had not at that time attempted a descent on England.—We have not been able to obtain a sight of the papers. 'Tis said they contain an account of three pitched battles between the Irish and their would be masters, in which the United Irishmen lost 5000 men, and the protectors of good government 1500. Gazette.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from Bolton, who failed from Falmouth in the British Packet, on the 18th of June, and on the 15th July, a few leagues from Halifax, got on board a sailing ship, bound to Bolton, where he arrived on Saturday last.

By this gentleman we are favored with the Star, of the 4th and 7th of June, which, besides many other articles, we are unable to give this day, afford the following latest European intelligence.

There had been a duel between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Tierney, in consequence of some observations on Mr. Pitt, in the house of Parliament, by the latter gentleman.—A brace piece were discharged, but no blood shed.

The Star of June 4, says, "Mr Pitt continues very much indisposed, and it is said the Bath waters are recommended."

Bonaparte embarked on board the L'Orient, at Toulon, on the 19th May. The fleet of 15 sail of the line and 18 frigates, set sail with a fair wind—supposed for Ireland.

MOUNT-PLEASANT, (N. Y.) July 24.

Last Tuesday, the Editor of this paper was called in the name of the president, for writing a paragraph from the New-England Gazette, supposed to be a libel against the president, in consequence of which he was under the necessity of giving bail for his appearance, in the sum of four thousand dollars—himself in two thousand, and two sureties in one thousand each.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.
The news of commotions in Ireland (to which we gave credit though circumspect) at length reaches us with confirmation the most complete. The country is clear in arms against its tyrants. These may exert for a while their power to keep the people in bondage; but for a people to be free it is sufficient they will it; the present struggle must end in the emancipation of Ireland, with or without the assistance of the French.

The Irish intelligence we this day publish, is chiefly London Gazette accounts; great allowance must therefore be made to come at the truth through them. They tell us of many of the rebels returning to obedience and delivering up their arms; this is a story which has been told since the dawn of these disturbances, and if true, the Irish would by this time have been without as much as a pike; but we see they have muskets, as well as pikes, and upon good authority we can say that they are provided with cannon and stores sufficient for a campaign.

In this intelligence there are two important features; first, that the republicans are embodied and have erected the Standard of open opposition; they are no longer in scattered bands throughout the country looking for arms; but with arms in their hands, they have been able to lay to the royalists, *here we are*; they have fought them in three engagements, according to the British accounts, with various success; in one only it is asserted that the English were the victors.

Another feature in these accounts we deem of the utmost importance. It is recorded under the latest date, that the republicans in one quarter called upon the government troops, to know whether they could co-operate with them, these troops, all except seven went over to the republicans. This was the way the revolution began in France, the troops refused to fire on the people; and wherever this is the case, the despot must prepare for a speedy end to his dominion.

Upon the first marked success which the Irish republicans obtain, we confidently expect to hear of from one third to one half the British feet making for the Irish republican ports. Two thirds of the seven hundred of the British fleet are Irish; one half of these United Irishmen. Whenever they find their brethren at home they will not lie still.

The sweat and blood of Irishmen have contributed to the building of the British navy; they have been starved to keep it supplied; they have a right to claim a good portion of it, and we have not a doubt but that they will make good their claim. When this moment arrives, there will be an end to British tyranny on the seas; to British intrigue, and to the present monstrous system of government there. Englishmen who have kept the Irish in slavery will be freed by them; and both nations, will become worthy of our esteem and good will.

YELLOW FEVER.
For some days past much conversation has taken place on the subject of Yellow Fever. As usual, not only a diversity, but a variety of opinion prevails among the Physicians. While by some it is affirmed to exist in a very malignant form, by others its existence is altogether denied. The most correct conclusion appears to be that a fever bilious and malignant has been attended with fatal effects in a few cases. The progress of this disease is so insidious that any prophecy respecting its extension or destruction would seem to merit but little attention.

The following advertisement is from the board of Health.

Health-Office, 7th August 1798.
Whereas the board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospitals of the port and city of Philadelphia, having received information from the College of Physicians, "that a malignant contagious fever has made its appearance in Water Street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets, and in the vicinity thereof"—and the reports of Dr. Samuel Duffield and J. Parke, appointed particularly to examine that part of the city, specifying the particular cases found therein—therefore Resolved, That in order to prevent as much as possible all communication with that part of the city, that the Health officer cause the vessels now lying at the wharves between Tenth and

and Jesse & Robert Wain's wharf, including the said wharf, to be removed, and that no vessel of any description whatever be suffered to come to said wharves until the further order of the court.

The Board also earnestly recommended to the inhabitants of that part of the city included between Walnut and Bruce streets and the east side of Front Street and the river, and also those immediately in the vicinity thereof, to remove without the bounds of the city and liberties as speedily as possible.

By order of the Board of managers
WILLIAM JONES, President.
Attest
Timothy Paxson, Clk.

Lexington, August 29.

At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of the county of Bourbon, with some from the counties adjacent, at the town of Paris, on Monday the 26th instant, agreeably to a notice in the public papers—after taking into full consideration the present eventful crisis of our public affairs, the following resolutions were adopted.

1. Resolved, That the privilege of peaceably assembling together to deliberate upon the propriety or impropriety of public measures, and of expressing and publishing our opinions upon the same, is one which is dictated by the law of nature—is amply secured to us by both the federal & state constitutions, and is in itself inalienable: that all laws made to impair or abridge it, are void; and that we will, at all times, assert and exercise our right to this privilege in a constitutional manner, regardless of any law to the contrary.

2d. Resolved, that the present war by the United States against France is impolitic, unnecessary and unjust, in as much as the means of reconciliation with that nation have not been sincerely and unreservedly pursued, but facilities having been authorized against its law, while a negotiation was depending.

3d. Resolved, that a war by the United States against France, will only then be necessary and proper, when engaged in for the defence of their territory, and that to take any part in the present political commotions of Europe will endanger our liberties and independence. That an intimate connexion with the corrupt and sinking monarchy of Britain ought to be abhorred and avoided.

4th. Resolved, that justice and our public interest both dictate, that an equitable treaty with France, could it be obtained, ought yet to be ratified, without regard to the ceremony of courts & cabinets, or punctilios of any kind.

5th. Resolved, that standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be exercised in free governments—that a well organized militia are the most proper, and the only safe defenders of our country—that for that purpose the general and state governments ought to provide them with arms and ammunition—that as they have neglected to do this, every free man ought to consider it as his duty to provide both for himself.

6th. Resolved, that the powers vested in the president, to raise an unlimited number of troops, when he shall think necessary, and to borrow money on the credit of the United States, without restriction as to the interest to be paid on the loan, are dangerous and unconstitutional.

7th. Resolved, that the alien law is inhuman, unjust and unconstitutional—that it is degrading to the American character—as a nation of equal liberty, a land of freedom, and as an asylum to the stranger—that it arms the president of the United States with arbitrary, dangerous, and despotic powers.

8th. Resolved, that the law to define and punish the crime of sedition, and of certain other offences against the United States, is an attempt to abridge the free exercise of our right, at all times, to print and publish our sentiments upon public characters and measures, which is guaranteed to us by the federal and state constitutions in a positive and express manner, and which no law can take away.

9th. Resolved, that we will, at all times, when properly called upon, risk our fortunes and lives in the defence of their independence, the con-

stitution, the union and the liberty of the United States; and to our country and one another, we pledge ourselves, that we will ever be ready to rise in arms against the enemy who shall dare to invade it.

10th. Resolved, that we disavow any intention to oppose the constitutional laws of our country—that we will, and every good citizen ought to, render aid and support to a prompt obedience to all such laws—that we are yet disposed to pursue constitutional means to effect a change of measures and a redress of our grievances, and we implore heaven that we may not be forced to reiterate our complaints by an appeal to any other means.

11th. Resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be offered to those members of both houses of Congress, who have advocated the cause of liberty, in voting against the impolitic and unconstitutional measures adopted at the late session of congress.

Resolved, that the printer of the Kentucky Herald be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and be requested to publish them.

Signed, by order of the meeting,
JAMES KENNEY, Chairman.

Explanatory Article, to be added to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United States and his Britannic Majesty.

Whereas by the twenty eighth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States signed at London on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, it was agreed, that the contracting parties would, from time to time, readily treat of and concerning such further articles as might be proposed, that they would sincerely endeavor to, to form such articles, as that they might conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual satisfaction & friendship; and that such articles, after having been duly ratified, should be added to and make a part of that treaty: And whereas difficulties have arisen with respect to the execution of so much of the fifth article, of the said treaty, as requires that the commissioners appointed under the same, should in their description particularly state the latitude and longitude of the source of the river, which may be found to be the one truly intended in the treaty of peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, under the name of the river St. Croix, by reason whereof it is expedient, that the said commissioners should be released from the obligation of conforming to the provisions of the said article in this respect. The undersigned being respectively named by his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, their plenipotentiaries for the purpose of treating of and concluding such articles as may be proper to be added to the said treaty, in conformity to the above mentioned stipulation, and having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed & concluded and do hereby declare in the name of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States of America—That the commissioners appointed under the fifth article of the above mentioned treaty, shall not be obliged to particularize in their description, the latitude and longitude of the source of the river, which may be found to be the one truly intended in the aforesaid treaty of peace, under the name of the river St. Croix, but they shall be at liberty to describe the said river in such other manner as they may judge expedient, which description shall be considered as a complete execution of the duty required of the said commissioners in this respect by the article aforesaid. And to the end that no uncertainty may hereafter exist on this subject, it is further agreed. That as soon as may be after the decision of the said commissioners, measures shall be concerted between the government of the United States and his Britannic Majesty's governors or lieutenant-governors in America, in order to erect and keep in repair a suitable monument at the place ascertained and described to be the source of the said river St. Croix, which measures shall immediately thereupon, and as often afterwards as may be requisite, be duly executed on both sides with punctuality and good faith.

This Explanatory Article, when the same shall have been ratified by his

Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice & consent of their Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to and make a part of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Majesty and the United States, signed at London, on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and shall be permanently binding upon his Majesty and the United States.

IN WITNESS whereof, we, the said undersigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, have signed this present article, and have caused to be affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at London the fifteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.
(Signed)

GRENVILLE, (L. S.)
RUFUS KING, (L. S.)
JOHN JORDAN, JUN.
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF
MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
LISBON, & } WINES.
PORT,
ALSO,
SPIRITS AND BRANDY.
Of a superior quality, which he purposes selling very low for Cash.

NOTICE.
I Herby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a note given by me to Martin Harrell, for four pounds, (payable the first day of September next) some time in fall 1797; as I am determined not to pay the same.
GEORGE GARNETT.
August 22, 1798.

Shelby Races.
A PURSE RACE—
WILL be run at Shelbyville, on the second Thursday in September next, to continue the two following days—the three mile heats the first day, and so on, agreeably to the Lexington rules of racing.
August 27, 1798.

Notice.
SEPTEMBER annually being the time appointed for entering carriages, I shall attend on Saturday the 29th of next month at Maj. James Morrison's. It is expected that those gentlemen who stand indebted to me are expected to be punctual in their payment some time before I start. Those who do not attend to this notice, may never expect to obtain another credit, and shall actually be treated in such manner as will be disagreeable to them, as well as myself.
John Arthur, Collector.
August 27, 1798.

A BOUT the tenth of September I leave this place for Baltimore and Philadelphia—those gentlemen who stand indebted to me are expected to be punctual in their payment some time before I start. Those who do not attend to this notice, may never expect to obtain another credit, and shall actually be treated in such manner as will be disagreeable to them, as well as myself.
Geo. Tegarden.
August 23, 1798.

NOTICE.
A LAW passed at the last session of the Kentucky assembly which made it my duty to order the regimental musters. I therefore notify the brigade inspector and the officers commanding regiments in the third brigade, that I have ordered the several musters to be performed in the month of October next, (i. e.) That of the seventeenth regiment on the 10th—the eighth, the ninth, and the tenth regiments on the 11th—the eleventh regiment on the 12th—and the twenty-second regiment on the 13th of said month.

The officers will be careful to attend equipped as the law requires, and inculcate this duty on the non-commissioned officers and privates.

Robert Todd,
B. general third brigade.
Lexington, August 27, 1798.

NOTICE.
THE commissioners appointed by the county court of Washington county, will meet on the third Wednesday in September, 1798, on Cartwright's creek; about one quarter of a mile below col. M. View Watson's mill, and proceed to take the depositions of certain witnesses, to establish certain calls of three acres, in the name of James Nash; one a military warrant of two hundred acres, and the other two on treasury warrants, of five hundred acres each—to perpetuate testimony respecting the said calls in said entries, and do such other things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

Wm. Brown.
NOTICE.
I SHALL attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, on the tenth day of October next, on a survey of settlement and preemption, made in the name of Aaron Higgins, on Buck Lick creek in said county, in order to take the depositions of said witnesses and perpetuate their testimony; respecting the boundaries of said survey, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

James Higgins.
August 24, 1798.

FAYETTE COUNTY.
August Court of Quarter Sessions, 1798.
John Ellis and William Ellis, } Complainants,
Executors of William Ellis, }
vs.
John Cobb, Ebenezer Smith Platt, }
Thomas Dawkins, James Temp } Defendants,
kins, Humphrey Tompkins and }
Thomas Cary. }
In Chancery.

THE Defendant John Cobb, not having entered his appearance; agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that he is no inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in November next, and answer the amended bill of the said complainants—that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county. A Copy. Telle

LEFT TODD, C. F. C.
Will be exposed to public sale,
AT Washington court house on the

fourth Tuesday in September next and continue until the whole is sold, the following tracts of land, or so much of each tract as will satisfy the taxes and interest due thereon to the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Cubben Barrell, and Henry Servants, 15000 acres, South fork, Rolling fork, Samuel Cauty, 250, South fork, Rolling fork, James Tenor, 1000, Beach fork, Harben Moore, 1000, Hardins creek. Charles Honn, 50, Rolling fork, Joseph Butler, 328, 2 3, Beach fork, Joseph Strother, 1000, Prathers creek. John C. Owings, 200, Rolling fork S. R. Charles Ridgely, 800, Cartwrights creek; 1000, do. Thomas Weill, 5000, Long Lick. James Dwyer, sen. 1453, fork of Salt river. John Briscoe, 500, Rolling fork, S. R. John Houlston, 1200, Cloyd's creek. John Brent, 1000, B. fork and Rolling fork; 400, Rolling fork Joseph M'Dowell, 1520, Hardins creek. Samuel Terrell, 500, Rolling fork. Charles Bruce, 1000, Hardins creek. John Hanton, 45 Salt river & Ohio. 1000, Beach fork. Robert Terrell's heirs, 1500, Indian licks. Rebecca Murry, 600 Pottingers creek. John Francis Jones, 1000, Beach fork. Joseph Jackson, 500, Long Lick creek. James O. verton, 1000, Pleasant creek. Joseph Smith, 620, Rolling fork; 1120, do. 2260, do. Hudson Martin, 1000, Prathers and Hardins creek. John Allison, 500, Francis Carter, 350, Beach fork. Anthony Händley, 16776, Beach fork; 9385, Samuel James, 950, Rolling fork. William Meriwether, 1420, Cartwrights creek. Peter Perkins, 3000. Peter Tardiveau, 847. Silas Talbot, 1000, Beach fork; 1170, do. 1000, do. 2000, do. Spencer Wilson, 355, Beach fork. William Clever, 1600, Hardins creek. William Helms, 1000, Rolling fork. James Norrie, 3000, Cartwrights creek; 200, do. 2000, do. 963, Rolling fork; 300, do. 800, Pottingers creek; 250, Rolling fork; 300, Pottingers creek; 280, do. 200, Rolling fork; 300, do. 6000 do. 500, Pottingers creek; 2000, Rolling fork. John Brunt's heirs 1200 do. William, John and James Blois 1195, do. John Burk's heirs, 200, Beach fork. Walter Baker's heirs, 200, do. 1200, Hardins creek. Adam Goodrich, 300, 1000, Stag run. John Watkins, by Benjamin Pope, 2400, between Phillips and Parkers; 600, Hardins creek. George Scott, 200, Cartwrights creek. Robert Johnson, 3525, Hardins creek. Chapman Austin, 1000 Green river. James Knab, 200 Cartwrights creek; 500, North side do. 500, S. side do. Nathan Ariel Grigby, 200, Beach fork. Walter Case, 400, Pleasant run. Seth Miles, 1000, Beach fork. William Brown, 200, Hog run, B. F. Notes Short, 137-2, Green creek. Henry Fitzgerald, 330, Beach fork.

The proprietors or their agents, of any of the aforesaid tracts of land having any lawful credits for the payment of the tax, and interest of any of the lands aforesaid, are required to forward them to the subscriber before the day of sale that they may have credit for the same.
JAMES FORTON, S. W. C.
August 16th, 1798.

AKEN up by the subscriber, in Shelby county, on Bear Lick creek, a bay MARE, three years old this spring, natural pacer, about sixteen hands high; she has been in the neighborhood about twelve months—pooled and appraised to 100.
SAMUEL PRYOR.
March 27, 1798.

THE partnership of **ROBERT BARR, & Co.** is this day dissolved, all persons indebted to the firm, will settle the necessity of calling immediately and settling off their balances to the subscriber, as no further indulgence can be given.
ROBERT BARR
 Lexington, March 15, 1798.

Five Dollars Reward.
WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a likely, sorrel mare 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and snip, both hind legs white, branded this W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bushy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.
H. M'ILVAIN.
 Lexington, March 9, 1798.

TRANSYLVANIA SEMINARY.
 The public are hereby informed that Education may now be had at the Transylvania Seminary on as extensive a plan, and of moderate terms as at any school in the Union. The Greek and Latin languages will be taught, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Belles Lettres, and every other branch of Learning that makes part of the usual course of Academic Education. The trustees have also made arrangements for, and will procure a French Teacher, whose salary shall be a sufficient number of Students desirous of acquiring that language. The terms of tuition are four pounds per annum. Boarding may be had with Mrs. Richardson at the Seminary, and in other genteel houses in Lexington, at the moderate rate of fifteen pounds per annum; one quarter to be paid always in advance—for this sum Students will be dieted, and their clothes washed and mended—they furnishing their own bedding, fire-wood and candles, in their own apartments.
R. BARR, Chm.

For Sale.
THREE valuable out lots adjoining the town of Lexington, on which is an Oil mill, and the new invented Horse mill, a small orchard, and an excellent well; One half the purchase money to be paid down; a credit of one year will be given for the balance by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
EDWARD HOW.
 July 18th, 1798.

SHOT
OF the different numbers, made by **A. E. SAUGRAIN**, in Lexington, and sold whole sale and retail, at **ANDREW HOLMES'S** Store.
 Lexington August 8.

FOR SALE.
ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this State. Also his share in the lot on Works—for terms apply to
B. VANRADELLES, attorney in fact for John Cockey Owings.

NOTICE.
THAT I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, on the 14th day of September next, to establish the special calls of an entry made in the following words, to wit: "Martin Rose enters 400 acres, upon a certificate granted by the county court of Jefferson, agreeable to an act of assembly passed for the relief of certain poor persons, on the waters of Big creek, that runs into the Kentucky six miles above Drennon's fork creek, on the fourth side of Kentucky, lying on the head of a long fork that makes up to the head of the fourth fork of Clear creek, to include a spring on the head of the creek where figure Boons name is set on a stone and a tree at the head of the spring, containing four hundred acres of land, the said Rose affixes of John M'Clean entered December 20th, 1782. We will attend at the said spring called for in the said entry, and there to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses in order to establish the special calls of said entry, and to do such other acts and things in the premises as may be deemed necessary."
BENJAMIN ROBERTS.
 August 4th, 1798.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and pay off their respective balances, on or before the twentieth of August next; about which time I intend sending for a fresh supply of goods. Those who cannot for a fresh supply, will at least be expected to call and close their accounts, by giving bond or note. Any person neglecting the above notice, will be considered as unwilling to discharge their just debts, and no effectual steps will be taken to compel payment.
C. BEATY.
 Lexington, July 10th, 1798.

WILLIAM BOOTS AND SHOES.
M. A. KER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is carrying on the said business in the brick house on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, and nearly opposite the Market house, Lexington, in its various branches. He wants one or two apprentices, that can come well recommended.
 529.

PARIS DISTRICT, July term, 1798.
Serial Stration, complainant.
George Winn, William Hord and John Thatcher, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
The defendant Hord not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said Hord do appear here on the third day of the next October term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris some Sunday immediately after divine service.
 A copy. test. **THO. ARNOLD, C. P. & D. C.**

C. Humphreys,
 Has on hand, a few **FRANKLIN STOVES,**
 (made at the Laurel Furnace.)
 Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH.—Lexington, June 6, 1798.

THE managers of the Lexington Chances of Insurance, have authorized Mr. Samuel Pottelwait of Lexington, to receive any money that may be due to them for tickets, and also, to pay such sums as may be due to the holders of fortunate numbers—wherefore, all those who are indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

THE MANAGERS.
 Lexington, September 2, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Boon's creek, Fayette county, a bright bay mare, four years old last spring, fourteen and a half hands high, no brand perceivable, with a star in her forehead, has a few white hairs on each of her hips, appraised to \$1.
JOHN C. GRAVES.
 June 12, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Silas run, a branch of Townland, a sorrel horse about five years old, natural trotter very crooked behind, fifteen hands high, a star and kind of snip, his near hind foot white, a small white spot on his back, no brands, appraised to \$1.
ELI ONLEY.
 Harrison county, August 8, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Jefferson, a sorrel mare, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, with a white streak round her body, and some fiddle marks, appraised to \$1.
MELVIN LOWRY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Silas run, a branch of Townland, Harrison county, a chestnut sorrel mare, some little white in her forehead, sixteen or seventeen years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, a natural trotter, branded with a heart, on the near shoulder and buttock, appraised to \$1.
JOHN KINKADE.
 August 1, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the mouth of silver creek black horse about twelve years old, about thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near shoulder M, some fiddle spots, a two shilling bell on, switch tail, appraised to \$1.
ALEXANDER HOSIC.
 May 20, 1798.

BLANK DEEDS
 for sale at this Office.

LOOK SHARP.
ALL those that are indebted to the subscriber by either bond, note or book account are desired to come and pay their respective balances, on or before the 15th of September, at which time I expect to start for Philadelphia or Baltimore.
P. M'CULLOUGH.
 Lexington, August 7th, 1798.

At the Apothecary Shop
IN LEXINGTON.
UST arrived, an assortment of French Medicine—particularly, a quantity of Peruvian Bark, which will be sold much cheaper than any heretofore in the State. As also, Rose Water, Fifth Bait, and Wolf Bait.
ANDREW M'CALLA.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE just imported, and now opened for sale, a large and very general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
 Well calculated to all seasons; which they will sell on very low terms for cash.

TROTTER & SCOTT.
N. B. the subscribers have imported a large quantity of well assorted, iron, and also have a constant supply of callings and felt.

Doctor Samuel Brown,
BEGB leave to inform the public, that he will practice MEDICINE and SURGERY in LEXINGTON and its VICINITY—He occupies the house in which Mr. Love lately lived, opposite to Mr. Stewart's printing office.
 He will undertake, on reasonable terms, to instruct one or two pupils, who can bring good recommendations.
 September 5, 1797.

I HAVE been directed by the managers of the Lexington Lodge lottery, to order suits to be commenced against every person in arrears for the purchase of tickets without discrimination: but think it proper to give this further notice, under the fullest confidence, that many of those indebted will prevent the managers from being forced to a measure so extremely disagreeable; and will relieve them from their present difficulties, by immediately paying to me, their respective balances due the lottery. Application is frequently made for prizes, but no money to discharge tickets. Suits have been commenced and judgments obtained against the managers. CASH is really wanted, and it is hoped this notice will be attended to.—No further indulgence can be given. All those who have purchased tickets and are entitled to a credit on account of prizes, are requested to forward their fortunate numbers as soon as possible, that the true state of their accounts may be known.
THOS. BODLEY,
 for the Managers.

NOTICE.
MASON COUNTY CO.
JULY COURT, 1798.
OPPON the motion of Abraham Drake, Cornelius Drake, Stephen Bunnell, John Stowell, James, John, David, Jasper, William, Sarah and Mary Morris, and Nathaniel Hixon and Anne his wife, late Anne Morris, heirs and representatives of David Morris, deceased—Miles W. Conway, John Machir and Thomas Young, are appointed commissioners, or any two of them, to take depositions at May's Lick and its vicinity, on Wednesday the 5th day of September next, for establishing the calls in May's settlement and preemption entries, and also to identify certain cabins built by Simon Kenton on the waters of Lee's creek, agreeably to an act to reduce into one the several acts to alter the boundaries and for procuring lands.
 (A copy.) Telle.
THOMAS MARSHALL, jun. C. M. C.
 August 4, 1798.

LATELY RE-PUBLISHED.
A Short and Easy Method with the DEISTS.
ALSO,
The Truth of Christianity
DEMONSTRATED.

Both these performances are now comprised in one pamphlet, and are for sale at John Bradford's Printing Office, and several of the stores in Lexington.
 They were written by the celebrated Dr. Charles Leslie; have been recommended by some of the most eminent defenders of the Christian Religion, and are esteemed by many equal to any publications on that subject which are not much more voluminous.
 * At the said office may likewise be had, Dr. Watson's APOLOGY for the BIBLE.

NOTICE.
I SHALL attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, at the marked tree called for in the following entry, (to wit) "George and Samuel Givens, enter 1000 acres of land upon a treasury warrant on the Buffalo road, from riddlesstation, to M'Clellan's fort, to include a tree marked G B, and some deadened trees adjoining James Stephenson's entry, on the Buffalo road on the lower side"—on the 30th day of August next, then and there to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of the said entry, and of another of 1000 acres adjoining, in the same names, and calling to include a tree marked E. H., and to do such other things as may be necessary, agreeably to the act entitled "an act to reduce into one the several acts for ascertaining the boundaries of, and procuring lands." The commissioners will meet at my house on Cylas's run, and proceed from thence to the land.
SAMUEL GIVENS.
 August 14, 1798.

FOR SALE.
ONE-HALF of the following valuable tracts of land, (bequeathed as a joint legacy by the late Henry Field, Jun. of the county of Culpeper, Virginia, dec. and remaining yet undivided) lying in the county of Bourbon, viz. 2400 acres on Hutton, about five miles from Paris, and ten or twelve from Lexington. 550 acres within four or five miles of the above. 1000 acres on Hington, three miles below Millersburg. On this tract is a very valuable mill-fee. 2200 acres immediately on the road leading from the Lower Blue Lick to Millersburg, and within two miles of the latter place. The whole of the above land is of the first quality, and the titles believed to be good. The interest of the subscriber in them will be sold very low, either for CASH, young lively NEGROES, HORSES or good BONES. Further particulars will be given, and the terms made known, on application the subscriber, in Washington.

Thomas Field.
 August 10, 1798.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, last February, an apprentice boy, named John Kilbreath, about seventeen years of age, bound to the Cabinet business. This is to forewarn all persons from harboring him, as I have a lawful indenture on him; whoever delivers said boy to the subscriber, living in Cynthia's, shall be entitled to the above reward.
Charles Kelsa.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 29th instant, living in Lexington, a Negro man named GEORGE, about 20 years of age, well made, 5 feet, 6 or 8 inches high, can write his name pretty legibly, and signs himself George Linn: had on when he went away, a tufted jacket with sleeves half worn, gray calimere breeches, white cotton stockings: he carried off one fine shirt rusted at the bottom, one country linen ditty, and one pair of trousers: he is a sensible fellow, and will no doubt attempt passing for a free man.
 Whoever delivers the said slave to me in Lexington, shall receive Eight Dollars, and reasonable charges paid: or Five Dollars if lodged in any jail, on producing the jailor's receipt.
JAMES MORRISON.
 Lexington, July 30th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on his plantation, a sorrel horse, with a blaze in his face, twelve years old, thirteen hands and a half high, has the Poll-eil three white feet, two small white spots on the near fore above the knee, a long white rail, branded G S, on the near shoulder and buttock, appraised to 71. 10s.
SAMUEL PRICE.
 May 10th, 1798.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for a division of Fayette county, in the following manner, to wit:—beginning on the Woodford line, near to Todd's ferry, and along said line half a mile north of John Allins military survey, and from thence to the seven mile creek on Curd's road, and from thence to the six mile tree, on the Hickman road, and from thence to the seven mile tree, on Rates creek road, and then along said road to the Kentucky river, and then with said river to the beginning.
 August 12th, 1798.

A Caution to the Public.

Respecting a forgery that has lately taken place in Kentucky.

WHEREAS, my business last fall, called me from this state, to the state of Georgia, and at that place I exchanged my lands, and other property in Georgia, with a certain Daniel Wagner, for six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres of military lands, in Logan county, Kentucky, in three different tracts—the patents whereof, were issued in the name of Joseph Tribble, who was there at that time, and made the deeds of conveyance to me, as Mr. Whignon only obtained the lands from him a few days before his contract with me, which was in the month of August, ninety-seven. To each tract, was a certificate, setting forth the quality of the lands, signed by Rowland Madison, and Robert Ewing, justices of the peace, in, and for Logan county. Below each certificate in this order was another certificate, alerting those men to be justices of the peace in Logan county, signed by Samuel Caldwell, clerk of said county, with the county seal affixed thereto; and that the said defrauded lands were clear of all incumbrance whatever. Therefore, through the faith and credit I put in those papers, I exchanged my lands in Georgia, and having returned this spring to this state, I went to Logan county, to see the lands, but found them not. I then went to the gentlemen that should have recommended the lands, to whom I produced the papers, that they should have signed, but every man denied the hand writing, and protested the whole proceedings to be forgery. On my return I called on Governor Shelby, who should have signed the patents, he also protested the patents to be forged, and never signed by him. I then went to the land office, at Frankfort, and the clerk thereof protested that no such patents were ever issued from that office, nor any entry made of any such lands. James Brown, did also protest his name, on each patent, not to be his hand writing, who was then secretary of the state. Now, though I have recourse to a bond with security, recorded in Wilkes county office, for the value of my property, in Georgia, yet, in order to do justice to other citizens, both here and elsewhere, I have thought proper to make this matter known, that there may not be such an imposition upon other men, as what hath been done on me. But, I am not the only sufferer in this villainy. From what I learn, there has been thirty-two thousand acres of military lands, forged in the same way, and sold last fall, in Redstone; and near forty thousand acres more, in old Virginia. It is generally thought that this forgery hath taken place near the Cumberland river, and not far distant from the settlement of Philip Alston in Christian county. But, I take it for granted, that those gentlemen who hold the reins of government in their hands, will not pass over this with impunity, but endeavor as much as they can, to check the progress of this growing evil, tell those villains over run the land, as the caterpillars and locusts did the land of Egypt. Will they not become as pernicious to this commonwealth, as the Hessian fly is to the wheat? Doth not justice say, cut them down; why incumbereth they the ground? But, mercy fayeth, erect your penitentiary house, or solitary cell, where they may work out their time with a living sorrow, which will be doing justice to the community at large, and to none more than the present sufferer,

M. KAIN.

P. S. It is evident from the hand writing of Tribble, in signing the deeds to me, that he was not capable of completing the forgery, though a villain in the mean, I believe. He is about 6 feet high, 35 or 36 years of age, and weighs nearly about two hundred, and is now said to be in the Creek nation. In Robinson county, state of Tennessee, he is known by the name of Joseph Still, or Tribble Still, in Hancock county Virginia, where he was mostly raised, he is known by Joseph Welder Tribble, but in all his papers to me, by the name of Joseph Tribble, &c.

M. K.

The Kentucky English Grammar, May be had at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Alexander Parker.

Has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment, Sherry and Port, Screw augers, 32 Wines, Wheel irons, French brandy, Knives and forks, Spirits & shrub, Spikes & Saddler's tacks, Hyson-tea & Loo-hea teas, 13 Queens and glass ware, assorted, Madder, 13 White lead and Coarse muslins, Spanish whiting, Stuff and Morocco Anvils, whipsaws, cloppers, &c. &c. &c.

Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, June 1st. 1798. 29

26 JOHN JORDAN jun. HAS just arrived from Philadelphia with a LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE;

Which he is now opening and will sell whole sale, on moderate terms.

Lexington, February 18th, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Several Small Tracts of VERY Valuable LAND, 21 and of incontestible TITLE, (viz-)

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE. 360 Acres, comprehending three tracts, 120 acres each, adjoining the Southern boundaries of said nation to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts. 40 town lots, and out lots, being part of 16 town lots and out lots in the above said addition to the town of Clarksville. 33 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 33 out lots lying on the east side of the river Cumberland, to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 18 months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS TERRITORY. 200 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey No. 126, granted to John Moore, as sergeant of artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIA. In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court or command for the state of Virginia, in 1783. 1442 acres, viz. 920 in 3 grants of 120 acres each, in 2 grants of 240 acres (joint) located on the east side of the river Kaskaskia, opposite the village of the same name. 161 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskia.

3880 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskia, above and near the village of the same name. 1000 ditto, bounded on the north by the above said lands.

All one lot in the town of Kaskaskia, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river. For further information apply to

P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN POWDER.

Lexington, April 4, 1798.

FOR SALE,

Forty thousand acres of LAND, 21 ON LICKING.

3133 1/2 acres in Jefferson county, on the water of Bear Grass. 1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county, Fuses's run. 400 acres adjoining the pre-emption. 1200 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county. 2,500 do. on the Ohio, Mason county. 2000 do. do. 4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county. 2,333 1/3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county. 7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county. 4,300 acres in Mason county, on the Ohio. 450 acres on Green-river, Lincoln county. 750 acres on Cox's creek, Nelson county. 1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will sell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVAL.

April 1st, 1798.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon county, will meet on the 10th day of September next, at a spring about two miles from Lydia's mount, called for in Garrard Hopkins's entry of two thousand acres, on a treasury warrant, made in May 1780, on Holders creek, (now called Hutton) then and there to take depositions of sundry witnesses, in order to perpetuate testimony respecting said entry, and to sign other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

THOMAS JONES, jun.

August 13, 1798.

BLANK BOOKS,

Suitable for Clerks, Merchants, Sheriffs, &c. for sale at this office.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

HAVING determined to make a full settlement of all accounts from their commencement in business in this country until the present date, candidly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope they shall be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against any.

Lexington, December 19, 1797.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of tobacco, in all its various branches, equal to any in this state, nearly opposite lawyer Hughes's, on Main street, where he intends to have a quality ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom may be supplied on the shortest notice. A considerable credit will be given, when purchased wholesale, by giving bond with approved security.

JACOB LAUDEMAN.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.

Just arrived from New-Orleans, A quantity of high proof

4 JAMAICA SPIRITS; Also a quantity of BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR, Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to

Lexington May 26, 1798.

18 Just Imported, And now opening, at the corner of Main and Cross streets, opposite the old court-house, a variety of articles, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz.

An assortment of dry goods, Hardware & cutlery, Saddlery, shoes, trunks and trunks, Groceries and glass wares, Jammed do. A general assortment of tin do. Pewter basins, dishes and plates. Superfine post and common paper, School books and text books, Cannon, Spelling books, Dilworth's assistant, Mairs book-keeping, Blank books, Cherry bounce, Porter, Wines, Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate, Pepper.

All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the public's humble servant,

NATHAN BURROWS.

Lexington, March 8, 1798.

A generous price will be given for country sugar,

5 Secretary's Office, 20th July, 1798.

WHEREAS it is provided in and by an act to amend an act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act for opening a road to Cumberland Gap," that if John Thurman, who by the said act was appointed receiver of the TURNPIKE for and during the term of seven years, should refuse to act, the governor should appoint some other person in his room, who shall give bond & security in the penalty of 5000l to keep the road in repair; and whereas the said John Thurman has refused to act; Notice is hereby given that the Governor will be ready to receive any proposals for keeping the said turnpike, accompanied by the names of the persons who will give the required security, at any time within one month from the date thereof.

HARRY TOULMIN.

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, living in Bourbon county, on Tuesday the 21st July, a ROAN HORSE, about fourteen and half hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock (G), a natural trotter, and marked with the gears. Whoever delivers said horse at my house, shall have six dollars reward, with all reasonable charges paid.

JAMES GARRARD jun. August 13, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Greasy creek, Greene county, out of the settlement, a bay mare, five years old, branded thus RE, blind of an eye, appraised to 7l, 10s.

ASSASSON BELLER. August 9, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queens's Ware, &c. &c. Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of Religion, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-plate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuff, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold low for Cash.

* All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next.—A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by

WILL LEAVY. Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

FOR SALE, 34

FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, patented and conveyed in the year 1780—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington.

ROBERT BRADLEY.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND TO BE SOLD AT THE SIGN OF ANDREW MCALLA'S, 25

APOTHECARY SHOP, Near the STRAY INN, Lexington, a variety of

FRESH MEDICINE, PAINTS, &c. Among which are, Wolf Bait, Gum Elastic, Lamp Glass, Nipple Glass, Breast Pumps, Steel Trunks, Sand Gravelles, Almonds, Tamarinds Curran Jolly, Anchovies.

A number of which he will sell much lower than what has hitherto been offered in this state.

February 19, 1798.

David Humphreys, 31

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends

and the public in general, that he carries on his business in all its various branches, in Capt. Kenneth J. McCoy's house on Mill street, the second house from Short street, Lexington.—Those who please to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner and on the shortest notice.

Just published by John Bradford, and for sale at his office, Lexington, and at the office of John Bradford & Son, Frankfort.

Price 18d.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIFTEEN LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

Comprehending full parts of the excise laws, laws laying duties on licenses for selling spirit &c.—on riding carriages,—on property sold at auction,—and on stamps, as appears best calculated for the information of such as have not an opportunity of perusing the laws of the general government.

Alley (Price Ad.)

A PAW COPIES OF THE STAMP DUTIES.

Printed on thick paper, and calculated to be fitted into a pocket book.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Red river, a black filly, three or four years old, no brand or other marks perceivable, appraised to 13l.

ROBERT EWING.

May 12th, 1798.

KENTUCKY.

Bairdstown District, to wit. May Supreme Court, 1798.

Mark Hardin, complainant,

AGAINST Simon Triplett, defendant, 3

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next September term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky News-papers for two months successively, and published at the door of Cox's creek meeting-house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court-house of Nelson county.

(A Copy.) TeDe.

BEN. GRAYSON, Clk. Cir.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in a Clarke county, on four mile creek, a dark bay horse, about thirteen hands and a half high, no brand perceivable, a small star in his forehead, has some appearance of the poll-evil, his hind feet white, about nine years old, appraised to 10l.

JAMES DUNCAN. May 17th, 1798.